

IRMA DISTRICT

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IRMA TIMES

Development of Alberta's Natural Resources Will Bring Prosperity

THE ALBERTA OIL GAZETTE

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ALL EYES ON CENTRAL ALBERTA OIL FIELDS AS RESULTS OF NEW WELLS ARE AWAITED WITH KEEN INTEREST

Next Two Weeks Should Show Results at Maple Leaf and British Petroleum Wells

On account of the heavy downpour of rain last Friday afternoon the crew of the Maple Leaf well were unable to complete the setting of the casing till the first of the week. The casing has been securely cemented and within a week the drill should be again working in the cap rock on which the pipe is resting. If this rock proves to be the cap under which the oil sands lay, a few days drilling should reveal what is in store for the shareholders of this company. All of the men at the well are very optimistic and are quite confident that they will have the first and biggest well brought in this season. Timbers have arrived for number two derrick which is being built on the same legal subdivision as number one well. The men expect to have this derrick completed so as to be able to move the machinery as soon as number one has been drilled in.

AT B. P. WELLS

No authentic information has been received from either of the B. P. wells both of which have been reported to have struck oil, some time ago, only to be denied a few days later. We understand that drilling has been resumed at number three well with the hopes of picking up the Credible sand from which production was secured in number two well. None of the new derricks that are supposed to be under construction can be located.

Other Companies Working

All the other companies that have their machinery installed near Irma and Wainwright appear to be making progress several new outfits are reported to be on the way for other locations but to date none of these can be located. American and English capitalists have had scouts in the field looking up probable locations selected by the several parties. The Irma Oil Holdings and Irma Royalties Ltd. both have agreements under way that should result in new operations before the season closes.

GRATTAN WELL STILL BURNING

west of the fire and strangers often go south along the main road finding after they have got west of the reflection that they must return north to take the right road.

EFFORT BEING MADE TO EXTINGUISH FIRE AT GRAT-TAN WELL

LATER—The Imperial Oil Company have a gang of men assembling equipment to extinguish the fire that has been burning for the last two weeks at the old Grattan Oil company's well on Section 4-45-8-4. Two heavy pipes have been set on each side of the well and from these a heavy cable has been stretched about twenty feet over the top of the casing. From this a larger pipe will be slung over the flame thus diverting the fire high enough to enable the men to work. A steam boiler is being moved to the well and as soon as the pipe has been placed and the boiler connected to the bottom it should be only matter of a few seconds till the flames are extinguished after the steam is turned on. The heat has burned the packing in the control head thus allowing more gas to escape from it, but otherwise the fire is burning the same as a week ago.

CANADA'S SELLING MORE TO STATES

Canada's so-called balance of trade with the United States is becoming more favorable to the dominion. In the twelve months ended July, imports from the United States exceeded Canadian exports to the United States by \$143,688,000; in the previous twelve months the excess of imports over exports was \$193,265,000.

Canadian exports to the United States in the twelve months ended July were \$422,810,000, an increase of approximately twenty millions over the previous year; imports from the United States were \$565,890,000, a drop of thirty millions from the previous year.

Let us analyze the personnel of Can-

A Plea for the Oil Resources of Canada

BY ALFRED F. A. COYNE
Consulting Petroleum Geologist

Toronto.

NOTE.—The following article bearing on the Mineral Resources of Canada has been submitted to us. We have never met Mr. Coyne personally, but we believe he is well known to many of our readers. It strikes the keynote of economic interest, laying bare the questions which the reader must answer for himself.

Industrialism.

If we are to treat the economic importance of the Petroleum resources of Canada, we must first introduce Industrialism, for the growth of international industrialism has been one of the prime factors in the development along more intensive lines of the minerals of the earth, while at the same time it has forced geology and oil finding more or less into the domain of the exact sciences. That oil is a gamble is only the myth and legend of the wild cat stock salesmen, for how could an industry whose branches employ the greatest minds of the business, scientific, and engineering world, be a gamble? The matter of fact is, that oil is no more a gamble than any other industrial venture. I would therefore ask you to disabuse your mind that gambling and once-tradition philosophy have no place in the sound elements of the development of a Petroleum Industry, whose basis are amongst the best trust investments, and whose securities and shares are the prime movers in the substantial realms of finance.

Napoleon said that Britain was a "Nation of Shopkeepers." He was right, but he didn't say it in the right spirit. This great mind forgot, like many others, the essentials to this peculiar capacity. For, if he kept his shop, he forgot the customers. He did not tally up his facts, he must have forgotten that British enterprise was born in the four corners of the globe, thus its incoming wealth placed the British in the position where he could afford to buy, hence the economic opportunity for the shop-keepers.

Great Britain is not an agricultural country. Agriculture may be sound economy, but it is not a fundamental power. Great Britain has not great reserves of raw material, but she has coal, so by the combination of the British spirit of adventure, with her national capacity for enterprise outside of her shore-lines, together with her industrial coal power, she has weaved her industrialism a web over the earth, and forced tribute by purchase of raw materials. It is upon these tenets her trade relationships, always honorably carried out, she has created the inevitable—The British Empire.

It would be indeed difficult to compare the growth of Great Britain with that of what Canada may be, because there are many things which are not in common, principally, might I suggest, because we have the raw materials within our doors, but so far, we are not doing much with them, hence until we do and for our own aggrandizement, we cannot hope to emulate the greatness of the Mother Country. On the contrary, we must guard these resources, for they stand today the reserves storehouse of raw materials for the exploitation and enrichment of our wealthy and powerful neighbor to the South. Hence when we say "The United States of America" we appreciate that what means in the Twentieth Century, and if this is to be Canada's century, then it will be only insofar as we expand by the development of the resources we have which are in common with those of our good neighbor to the South. But if we allow the process of assimilation which is now going on, to continue, I cannot see but it that this is Canada's century, for the exploitation of our natural wealth will add a reserve of raw materials to America's, which is now on the decline, thus creating a super industrialism American controlled.

Laws cannot stop this. Governments are impotent against industrial expansion, for this phase of human endeavor defies all laws, except the law of its own survival. Thus it is possible the 20th Century may belong to a super America.

Let us analyze the personnel of Can-

ada. Have we a Ford? Have we a Morgan? Have we a Rockefeller? Have we a Carnegie? Let us go further than this. Have we any men like those in the making?

What does the word Ford mean? It might have been a Smith or a Brown? It means a great industry, conceived by a humble, but ambitious mechanic. You might say we are better off without a Morgan or a Carnegie or a Rockefeller, though you won't say you can get along without your Ford. But that is not the point. If Canada doesn't produce her own industrial magnates, controlling Canadian industrialism, the Morgans, Carnegies and Rockefeller industries will come here anyway. Ford is here now, and if you all knew as much about the other interests, you might also find out too have taken root.

It can therefore be said that the basic industrialism which is to be of export importance, is not yet born, while at the same time the super expansion of these gigantic American Industries, must eventually obtain their raw materials elsewhere than in the United States, and will they go to China for them? If so, why? The future of Canada, therefore, lies in her mineral wealth, and here we are already at the stage when it can be said with some degree of truth "That the mineral wealth of Canada lies dormant, as a reserve storehouse for the exploitation and aggrandizement of the industrial and financial expansion of the United States on the markets of the world." One can tie a handkerchief around one's eyes and plug one's ears with pulp, and deny the fact, but the fact remains just the same.

The Standard Oil

Much has been written for and against the Standard Oil Company. There are hosts of people who very believe that if it was worth while, the Standard would have had it long ago. These misinformed folk do not take cognizance of the fact that the gusher fields of Spindale Top, Bartlesville, Colunga and scores of other rich oil producing areas, were discovered and are to-day operated by independent enterprise, and are to this day owned by independent companies.

It is common knowledge that the oil fields of the United States are reaching the point of decline,—that is the domination of the world's oil market, if to be continued by American oil industrialism—hence we find the expansion of American oil industrialism taking form in Russia, South America and Canada. The public at large know their world only through the columns of the daily papers, and it is not to these sources that the large development programs now being carried out in these various countries by American-controlled oil subsidiaries, tell their stories of success. New Jersey takes care of that, for the simple reason it is nobody's business.

I was in London, during the time that the International Petroleum was in the air. This company is controlled by the Imperial Oil of Canada, which in turn, of course is eighty per cent controlled by the Standard Oil Co., yet the International Petroleum is called a Canadian Company? True, Canada gives refuge to the American magnate against the recurrence of the difficulties experienced by the Standard in the Anti-Trust Law, thus adding a very essential force to the invasion of the oil resources of Canada by American Petroleum Industrialism.

The Royal Dutch Shell

I was sitting in the same offices in London during the momentous meeting of the joint Boards of Directors of The Trinidad Central Oilfields Ltd. and the Royal Dutch Shell, at the time when these joint Boards were discussing the proposal of amalgamation, a short time ago, and London finance was on its edge, and oil was the hottest topic of the London Stock Exchange. It therefore impelled me towards impressions of the greatness of the oil world, and also the easiness of the opportunity in this field of endeavor, provided serious minded men of substance with more mind than money, can be got together, for we not these big men in this office small men some twenty years ago? Was it not a fact that if these great industrial magnates had waited upon the

whims and decisions of the then great men of their time, that this great meeting with the Royal Dutch Shell never would have been. I wondered what Rockefeller thought at his momentous meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, years ago, when he put his project up to Adams, Flagler and Harkness, a proposition that the so-called "big men" of his time would have scorned. I then allowed my mind to wander the odd few thousand miles back to Canada and said to myself, "Where are the small men of Canada with the great minds of the future who can come together and found the grand industrialism of the Dominion of Canada?"

Correlated Geology

It is no mere assumption to say that the potential oil resources of Canada are as great as those of the United States have proven to be. The very fact that the United States is the southern half of the same continent of North America, is one item that deserves minute consideration, when we talk natural resources and their possibilities.

It is much to our advantage to have the honour to be the neighbors of the great American people, for has not their enterprise and faith in their portion of North America proven what the continent actually has in store below our surface?

The Coal resources of the Rhur are the natural heritage of the peoples who live within the geographic areas of France and Germany. The economic control of these great coal-fields is another question; and after all, that is the question which concerns man and his necessities.

The peculiarity of adjacent oil-fields in that nook and corner of Europe, comprising Roumania, Galicia, and Southern Russia, becomes a simple matter, when we view them from the angle of their geology, for lithologically, the combined area is one, while internally it is only superficially divided. The correlation of oil-fields is one, when viewed from the manner of their occurrence, on scientific grounds.

It is only difficult to the man who does not comprehend otherwise than through a spectrum of national boundaries, thus we come to Canada, and find that correlation of its geology with the United States casts thinking minds to appreciate that the great oil-fields of the United States must extend northwards into Canada, recognizing no boundary in the geography of the two countries, and was it not American money that proved this to the hilt, so we know today that these great oil belts of the United States fall, nay, even into our Canadian Arctic at Fort Norman?

The Alluvial plains of both the great American and Canadian West belong to the same age, their composite soils growing the same cereals. Thus we perceive the real reason why Manitoba and North Dakota are wheat growing surfaces. Let us cast our minds a few years back, and we recall the ranching days of Montana, Wyoming and Alberta. The onward march of the white man in each case has transformed these territories from cowboy and Indian domination to agricultural pursuits. Montana and Wyoming are again in the lead for civilization, having recently added oil-fields to their Provincial Assets. And what of Alberta's future? Have not the oil tremors already been there? But what of it? What are Canadians doing about it and with it? Here it commences to dawn upon the mind. Canada's oil-fields, America's oil-fields, their greatness, their productivity, their immensity, and after all Canada appears to be so endowed. What a power of wealth this "Potential Canada" has!

As I have accumulated considerable knowledge and data on the potential oil fields of the West and their relative extension from the United States in the process of their correlated geology, I will take this opportunity to place on record some of these potential oil-fields, which in a very short time we shall all know as producers, even if foreign controlled.

(Continued next week.)

TO DRILLERS AND PROMOTERS
We own some of the best located leases in the IRMA-YAN-WAINWRIGHT field. If you are in a position to develop some of these leases, let us hear from you.
IRMA OIL HOLDINGS LTD.
IRMA, Non-Personal Liability



The Only Paper in Alberta
Keeping Pace With Oil Operations

Single Copies 5c each. \$2.00 Per Year in Advance

Weekly Review of Alberta Markets

(Calgary Market Examiner)

Cattle

FEEDERS, STOCKERS — Active market on good ones, choice feeders up to \$4; plain down to \$2.25; stock steers \$2@\$2.25; stock heifers \$1.75@\$2.50; stock cows \$1.25@\$2.50.

Hogs

Edmonton prices down during the week from previous high points. Wednesday's sales at \$9.25, thick smooth, off cars, at 10 p.c. premium.

Sheep

Edmonton sheep market shows no material change. lambs \$10.50@\$12; yearlings \$8@\$9; fat ewes \$4@\$6.50; inquiries for breeding ewes.

Grain

General improvement in all cereals, and one of the latest unofficial estimates gives the Alberta average 18 bushels; this seems high, but there are a lot of fine crops; some poor, some lost.

Eggs—Poultry

BUTTERFAT—Edmonton prices advanced to 31c at central and 30c, country creameries, basis specials, and other grades up also; Southern Saskatchewan on basis of 31c, and Northern Saskatchewan pays 33c, but prices likely to be on Alberta basis soon; Manitoba prices vary and Winnipeg paying up to 33c.

Eggs

EDMONTON prices up to 25c, 23c, 16c and 10c on the four grades. POULTRY—Chicken prices dropped to 14c, due to heavier receipts and poor condition of most of the birds; fowl unchanged at 9@11c, according to weight; ducks and geese 10c; turkeys not wanted. No demand for dressed poultry except at market stalls.

Potatoes

New crop, selling in small lots at Calgary, \$1.75 per cwt., delivered.

Hides

Trading in hides is not as active as it was a week ago, but there is no decline, though the market is acting tired. The trade is looking for present prices to hold.

Furs

Montreal fur auction is on next week and if there is as good buying as there was at Winnipeg, prospects for the fall trade will be quite encouraging.

MARKET PRICES

Wheat

No. 1	11c
No. 2	10c
No. 3	10c
Initial Payment	79c
Oats	
2 C. W.	42c
3 C. W.	39c
Feed	37c

Rye

No. 2	66c
Barley	66c

3 C. W.

THE LITTLE RED HEN

"Puck, puck, puck, puckAYAH," cackles the little red hen as she steps off the warm nest, broadcasting to the barnyard that she has just laid a fine, fresh egg. She makes a product that any "manufacturer" might be proud of, and doesn't hesitate to advertise of the fact.

A duck egg might be just as good, but the duck evidently doesn't think so. She doesn't advertise, and duck eggs have no market.

To be absolutely sure in buying ANY merchandise, stick to the advertised brands. For their manufacturers believe in them and tell you about them daily in the advertising columns of this newspaper, over their signatures.

The duck egg brands might be just as good, but you cannot be sure, if the manufacturers themselves will not admit it.

Read the advertisements regularly. Buy from them. You will then know the source of the products, and whom to look to if they don't measure up.

We've found the prize ad-sentiment in the person of a dentist. While putting the top of a can of sardines a few days ago, he muttered: "Open wider, please, wider!"

RED ROSE

TEA "is good tea"

and extra good is the
ORANGE PEKOE QUALITY

The Canadian Senate

The much debated question of reform of the Senate of Canada is at long last to be removed from the realm of academic discussion into the arena of practical politics. If it could only be removed at the same time from partisan discussion the country would be the gainer.

Prior to the recent prorogation of Parliament, Premier King announced that at the next session the Government would introduce legislation having for its object an appeal to the British Parliament to so amend the British North America Act as to confer on the House of Commons of Canada the same measure of authority and control over legislation initiated by that body as is now enjoyed by the British House of Commons.

Like the Canadian Senate, the House of Lords had a habit of "killing" measures passed by the Commons and sent to the Lords for their approval. Year after year the Lords had nullified the efforts of the Government of which Lloyd George was a member, and finally the consent of the Crown was obtained to a measure, which provides that if a Bill passes the Commons three times within a period of not less than two years, it becomes law whether the Lords pass it or not. Since the passage of this Act, the House of Lords has not wielded the axe as formerly.

Premier King proposes that the British Parliament shall confer on the Canadian House of Commons the same authority as is now enjoyed by the British House of Commons. In other words, if a Bill passes the Canadian Commons at three consecutive sessions the Senate shall be powerless to prevent it becoming the law of the Dominion.

It will be seen, therefore, that the proposal is not so much one of reform of the Senate as a curtailment of the veto powers of that body.

The Government has been forced to act by the rising tide of public opinion against the autocratic action of the Senate in "killing" legislation desired by a large majority of the people. This year, for a second time, the Senate destroyed the branch lines programme of the Canadian National Railways and deprived thousands of Western settlers of urgently needed means of transportation. In like manner the Senate vetoed the legislation providing for the distribution of the canton fees belonging, not to Canada, but to Canada's ex-service men. The Senate also overrode the recommendations of the Royal Commission, a Parliamentary Committee and the unanimous decision of the House of Commons to make the soldiers' bonus permanent, and in other ways mutilated legislation designed to assist Canada's returned soldiers.

Inasmuch as the Canadian Senate is wholly and absolutely beyond the control of the people, and is probably the most undemocratic legislative body in the world today, showing an almost complete disregard for the wishes of the people, it has become an imperative necessity that, if it is to continue to exist, its arbitrary use of the veto power shall be restricted.

While it is a Liberal Government in Canada, as it was a Liberal Government in Great Britain, which is moving to curtail the veto power of the Upper Chamber, such action should not be made a party question nor a partisan issue. The Senate has nullified and killed legislation passed by the Commons on the initiative of both Liberal and Conservative Governments, and the party in opposition today may be the victim of the irresponsibility of the Senate tomorrow.

In a democratic country like Canada, the elected representatives of the people must govern, and, unless some reasonable guarantee is provided that the people's will shall prevail, the people will eventually wipe the Second Chamber out of existence.

The Senate was designed to provide a check, a safeguard, against hasty legislation by the Commons on a wave of popular but passing enthusiasm, and to protect minorities against any aggression or injustice by the majority. But it was never intended that the Senate should usurp the right of nullifying the whole policy of the Commons and the Government of the country.

The proposal that legislation shall become effective if it passes the House of Commons three times is safe and sane. It provides adequate opportunity for the feeling of the country to be tested. If public opinion does not support the Commons, that fact will be made manifest, and the legislation will be dropped or satisfactorily amended. But if in three sessions the elected representatives of the people record their approval of any Bill, it is fairly safe to assume that it represents the will of the people and should be made effective. And no, non-elected, life-appointed body should be allowed to prevent it.

Many New Elevators

Five-Four Grain Elevators To Be Built In Saskatchewan.

Sixty applications have been received from elevator companies for sites on the new Canadian National Railway branch lines, 54 of which are for points in Saskatchewan. Requests for sites have been made for six elevators on the Ste. Rose-Rocketon line, the proposed location being Ste. Rose and Methley.

Construction of these elevators, with a total storage capacity of 2,000,000 bushels, would involve an expenditure, it is estimated, of approximately \$1,000,000.

Work on the construction of ten new elevators is proceeding already at points in Saskatchewan, while material, such as rock, sand and cement, on the ground for the erection of four or five other buildings.—Free Press.

Like British Rule

Two Fijian Big Chiefs have been selected by all the Fijian chiefs to go to England to tell the King-Emperor how gratified the Islanders are at the humane and just rule which is accorded them under the British flag. This is the Jubilee year of the islands.

Worth Watching

Watch the railway crossing gates, by all means. Sometimes it is not a very far cry from the crossing gates to the pearly ditta.

CHILDREN CRY FOR "CASTORIA"

Especially Prepared for Infants and Children of All Ages

Mother! Fletcher's Castoria has been in use for over 30 years as a pleasant, harmless substitute for Castor Oil. Paraffin, Tephritis, Diphtheria and Soothing Syrups. Contains no narcotics. Proven directions are on each package. Physicians every

where recommend it. The kind you always buy bears signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

Produces Gold From Mercury

German Scientist Makes Discovery That Has Puzzled Alchemists For Ages

Claiming to have realized one of the wildest dreams in human history, Dr. Adolf Methe, professor in the Charlottenburg University of Engineering, announces he has discovered a method for the artificial production of gold—and displays the proof of his achievement.

The first gold won by man through the decomposition of mercury glistened in the middle of a small cup of precious, polished agate. In the view of Mr. Methe, it represented materialization of a dream for which innumerable alchemists have toiled and died in vain from the days of Babylon to recent times.

Dr. Methe, in co-operation with his assistant, Dr. H. Siemersrech, has discovered that by the introduction of a certain amount of energy from the outside, mercury undergoes decomposition, which results in the production of gold and helium. Hitherto, it has been thought that mercury was an unalterable element.

Experiments with a so-called electric furnace filled with mercury, according to Dr. Methe, destroyed the brittle stability of the mercury and by a slow process caused its partial decomposition into gold.

Although Prof. Methe is of unquestioned authority in scientific circles, the discovery seemed so incredible, even to him, that the experiment was repeated again and again, always with the same result. The most careful analysis by Methe and other scientists, including Prof. Haber, famous inventor of the process for extracting nitrogen from the air, is said to have established clearly the nature of the product gained from the mercury.

While the discovery means a revolution in the world of science, its significance at present is mainly scientific.

For the time being at least, it possesses no economic value, because the cost of production, compared with the infinitesimal amount of gold produced, makes the process unprofitable.

Only long additional research can prove whether the discovery, aside from its enormous scientific importance, also has commercial possibilities.

Throughout Europe, Prof. Heilie is a renowned authority on astrophysics and photo-chemistry. He is the inventor of the famous tele-objective for long distance photography, a three color printing process and other valuable scientific and industrial processes.

Natural Resources Bulletin

Effects of Scientific Discoveries On Development of Industries

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa says:—

The British Association for the Advancement of Science is meeting in Canada this year, and this fact alone should direct attention to the debt which the people of this country owe to the scientist. Canada has been most generously endowed with natural resources, but how to make use of these has been largely a problem which the scientists have had to solve.

We have large areas of pulpwood, but on what use would it be in the manufacture of paper had not the scientist provided the means? The making of paper is largely a chemical problem, but mechanics also has an important bearing. Taking pulpwood in one end of a machine and making it into paper at the rate of up to 1,100 feet per minute requires engineering ability of the highest order.

Engineering "of" our powerplants also represents a very high degree of scientific and engineering ability. Harnessing our falls and rapids and converting the power thus created into electric energy to provide our lighting and power requirements, is an engineering problem of the highest order, while the use of this same energy for electro-chemical processes, such as extracting nitrogen from the air for the manufacture of artificial fertilizers, represents the results of research over many years by some of the world's brightest minds.

In our metallurgical industries, many of our most useful and valuable minerals are the result of science developing processes for their extraction.

There are practically no lines of industry in which the effects of scientific discoveries are not felt, and this is particularly the case in connection with the development of the natural resources of Canada.

Radio On German Trains

Beginning in the autumn, German express trains will be equipped with combination radio and wireless telephones, enabling the sending of wireless messages, telephoning and the giving of radio concerts while trains are speeding on their way.

When your wife gets so she can read you like a book it is time to turn over a new leaf.

For Soothing Liniment

Distance Needed To Stop Motor Cars

Table of Figures That Should Be Memorized By Drivers

Every motor driver should know exactly the minimum distance within which a car can be stopped when it is travelling at different rates of speed. And he should never forget that the ratio between the distance within which it can be stopped and the rate of speed at which it is going increases with the rate of speed. Thus, when the car is going at the rate of 20 miles an hour, the distance it must go before it can be stopped is much greater than double the distance when it is going at the rate of 15 miles.

If this fact were known and always remembered, there would be fewer cases of motor cars crashing through closed gates and into moving trains at level crossings.

In a bulletin issued by the U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission there is a table showing the distance required to stop an average two-brake motor car travelling at various rates of speed on a good level road. This table of distances, which follows, should be memorized by every driver of a motor car or truck:

Miles per hour	Feet per hour	Miles
5	2	35
10	9	40
15	20	45
20	36	50
25	57	55
30	82	60

Miller's table is as follows: Life! The immediate attack the worms and expels them from the system. They are complete in themselves, not only as a worm destroyer, but as a highly nutritious food. They are also excellent for the stimulation of the system, hastening the weak digestion and restoring the health of the system. The worms will be retarded and its constitution weakened.

Princess Selling Art Treasures

The Princess Royal, mother of Prince Arthur of Connaught, has joined those people who have been turning their treasures into hard cash. The Princess has ordered about 40 pictures, including some old masters, to be offered at auction next month.

Clark's Beans With Pork

For the amount of food value which the Clark's Beans and Pork are a most economical as well as a most excellent food.

"Let the Clark Kitchens help you."

London Surgeon Has Extraordinary Case

Hay Seed Lodged In Man's Eye Had Sprouted

An amazing case was recently treated at Gloucester Royal Infirmary. A farm laborer got something into his eye which he was unable to remove, and because of the pain he visited the hospital.

The ophthalmic surgeon, on making an incision above the eye, discovered a green blade of grass over an inch and a half long lying between the tissues, which had sprung from a hay seed, which was also removed from the eye.

Apparently the hayseed had become lodged in the corner of the eye socket, and the discharge from the tear duct had watered it, and the blade of grass growing from it had received sufficient light through the eyeball to make it green.

The operation was quite successful, and the man's eye is now as good as ever.

Relieves Asthma at Once. If you could read the thousands of unsolicited letters from hay fever sufferers, you, too, would realize the remarkable powers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. All cases of asthma can be greatly benefited by this great family remedy. When suffering or experiment with worthless preparations when the genuine Kellogg's can be purchased everywhere.

Minnesota Egg Co-operative Exchange

The first co-operative shipment of eggs and poultry to be sent out by the Minnesota Co-operative Egg and Poultry Exchange was shipped a few days ago to Boston, New York and Chicago. There were seven cars in the shipment, and during the first month the exchange expects to handle more than 50 carloads. The management claims it recycled 3 to 5 cents a dozen more for eggs than farmers would have been able to get individually. There are 8,000 farmers in the exchange.

Alberta Phone Connections

Further extension of phone connection between Alberta and distant parts of the continent has been established. Last year the opening of the new long distance line from Alberta to Manitoba took place. This year it has been possible to effect telephone connection as far east as Chicago.

Some men never do a charitable act unless there is someone around to applaud.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Pain

W. N. U. 1585

Serve Mustard with all meals

but it must be Keen's

Eyes Are Getting Weaker

Modern Demand On Eyes Has Increased Defective Vision

Many of us know that eyesight is not what it used to be. It's certain our own is not. Now the American eyesight conservation council bears us out in a statement that it is the modern demand on the eye that has overstrained it. Too much glare in some places and too much dimness in other places, electric lights here and darkness there, cause excessive contrast which eyes cannot stand without injurious effects. As a result nine out of ten adults have defective vision, and four out of every ten school children add to the trouble by contracting serious defects.

The United States national blindness institute for the prevention of blindness has issued a statement wherein eight causes are given for the increase of defective vision, as follows: Sore eyes in babies—too often regarded as caused by colds; inflammation of the eyes' membranes, called conjunctivitis; granulated lids, a contagious disease; injuries caused by "something in the eye"; the so-called "stye," caused by the breaking of tiny veins as a result of measles and scarlet fever; cross-eyes, which can be corrected if treated in time, and progressive nearsightedness, which glasses correct.

The best preventive is to avoid eyes-strain.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Wins French Diploma

Saskatchewan University Student Takes High Grades at Sorbonne

Muriel Paul, a 1923 graduate of Saskatchewan University, who was awarded one of the Saskatchewan Government's French scholarships last year, has won the diploma of the School of Preparation for the professorship in foreign countries, at the Sorbonne, in Paris according to reports received.

Miss Paul led all the foreign students in her course, and stood eighth in the entire Sorbonne. Her home is in Nanape, Ontario, and she was formerly a school teacher in Saskatchewan.

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and it is excellent for driving worms from the system.

Growth Of Population

Population of U.S. on July 1, 1921: 12,078,611

The population of the United States of America, as at July 1, 1921, was 12,078,611, according to a Government census.

Seventy-nine cities now have a population of more than 100,000. New York has reached the six million mark; Chicago now boasts of 3,000,000; Philadelphia the 2,000,000 mark; while Detroit and Cleveland are around the 1,000,000 mark.

Praising a rival may be good Christianity, but its poor politics.

Why Busy Women Want SMP Enamelled Ware

Busy women want SMP Enamelled Ware because it will bring food to the boil almost twice as fast as all-metal utensils, and completes the cooking sooner. A woman can wash SMP Enamelled Ware utensils faster than utensils that have to be scrubbed and scoured.

Three finishes: Pearl Ware, two coats of pearly-grey enamel inside and out. Diamond Ware, three coats, light blue and white outside, white lining. Crystal Ware, three coats, pure white inside and out, with Royal Blue edging.



Region Of Hudson Bay Declared To Be Most Favorable For Settlement

The country to and around the Hudson Bay is supposed to be barren, but this is an ordinary fallacy of those who cannot estimate the resources of a new country. Mr. E. Mosher, of Halifax, was at Churchill from September 2 to January 7, superintending the building of the barracks for the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. "So far as the weather is concerned, I would as soon have spent the months in Churchill as in Halifax. He did not find the cold any more severe than in the east." According to his observations, "the lowest temperature registered was 33 below zero."

The Rev. Dr. John McDougall, pioneer missionary, describes the country south of Split Lake as favorable for settlement, the growth of vegetation almost tropical, and "the climate is far more moderate than in South Manitoba, the home of No. 1 hard wheat." Summer frosts are practically unknown.

James Robson, who superintended the building of Fort Prince of Wales at the mouth of Churchill Harbor, after five years of residence, writes in '752: "The marshes and low ground are full of good grass, and there is a patch of ground near Eskimo Point which though exposed to the north and northeast, produces good radishes, celeriac, turnips, small carrots and lettuce, and other saladings; black berries also grow upon the heath."

The cattle here would live and do well if the same care was taken in them as is generally taken of them in England. The horses had been kept for several years and were constantly employed in drawing stone and other material for the fort.

In Bell, nearly a century and a half later, saw some very good radishes and turnips growing at Churchill. He observed an abundance of hay in the neighborhood, and near the bay open grassy land of unlimited extent at fording extensive pastures. He found the small herd of cattle were in 1879-80 being kept by animals at the fort, whereas it was formerly not considered possible to breed stock there. Good butter was made at the fort.

The fisheries have been slightly referred to by Mr. MacLachlan, but we have the evidence of a number of responsible authorities that the lakes from Le Pas to Churchill are swarming with whitefish and other food fish like trout, pike and even suckers. Salmon, sea trout and whitefish are, Mr. O'Sullivan says, "both plentiful and of excellent quality, the porpoise or white whale is very common in the mouth of the Churchill." "The barren ground caribou herd in hundreds over the country, and wild geese, duck and ptarmigan there breed and abound." Ungava's shore streams on the east side of the bay abound in the finest salmon, in trout and speckled trout unlimited.

Mr. McKenna, in reviewing the evidence of a century and a half, adds: "It would appear that Canada has at that point on Hudson's Bay a safe port, open for several months in each year, and a site for a city, with immense fisheries at its doors, and large possibilities as to the development of the mineral wealth deposited in its neighborhood."

The great barren ground herd of caribou pass yearly within 30 miles of Churchill, and under Government regulation and supervision, a toll of from \$5,000 to \$50,000 could yearly be taken without decimating the main herd, provided the wolves which prey on them, taking tens of thousands of young animals, were destroyed, which can be done.

Waterpower is everywhere on a splendid scale along the Churchill, the Nelson and tributaries, far more than necessary to electrify the whole line.

Most of the route seems to be fairly well forested with "spruce, poplar, tamarac, balsam, excellent white spruce and Balsam pine, etc." The pulpwood supply running from Le Pas to Split Lake, ten miles each side of the railway, is estimated at nearly six million cords, a very low but safe estimate. In the absence of a very large amount of fuel timber, each of these explorers emphasizes the presence of large and deep beds of good peat, which eventually will be found an excellent substitute for many purposes.—Moore Jaw Times.

To Amend R.C.M.P. Act

A resolution to amend the act regarding the Royal Canadian Mounted Police was passed by the House of Commons. The resolution authorizes the Governor-in-Council to fix the pay and allowances of members of the force, and it also provides that the time served by officers in the Dominion police force should be included in the term of service for pension purposes.

The Flower Garden

Hardy Perennials That Are Recommended For Western Provinces

Practically all varieties of tulips can be depended upon to make a brilliant show in parterre gardens. Mr. Thistle, Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Scott, Saskatchewan, recommends a number of varieties that have done well at that station. Of the early flowering kinds, Prosperine (carmine), Duchesse "de Parma" (orange-scarlet), Chrysolora (golden-yellow), Pottschakker White, Cottage Maid (rose), and Vermillion (Brilliant) are recommended. Of the Darwins, which are later and taller growing, Clara Butt (salmon-pink), Madame Krejcie (deep rose), Bartholomew (red), and Pride of Haarlem (carmine), are recommended. The bulbs should be planted in September or early October, eight inches apart and four inches deep. A mulch of partially rotted manure spread over the beds has been found to afford satisfactory winter protection.

In the drier parts of Saskatchewan the Iris is not a complete success, but in districts of more abundant rainfall, where artificial watering can be given, this plant does very well. Such varieties as Mrs. H. Darwin, Sappho, and Grace, produced bloom at the Experimental Station at Scott.

The peony is perfectly hardy on the prairies, and according to Mr. M. J. Thistle, Superintendent of Scott Station, continues to bloom for many years after once becoming established. September is said to be the best month of the year for setting plants, which should be planted in good soil, well enriched.

The stately delphinium, commonly known as perennial larkspur, does well in the prairie provinces.

At the Scott Experimental Station the superintendent reports that the delphinium grows rapidly during the early summer, reaching four to five feet in height by the time it flowers in July.

The plants can be secured by sowing the seed in May or early June and transplanting to nursery rows as they are big enough. The following year, the plants that produce the best colors should be selected and set out in their permanent location.

The aquilegia, or columbine, is so easily grown in the prairie provinces that no garden should be without a number of plants.

According to the Superintendent of the Experimental Station at Scott, Saskatchewan, the columbine, a dwarf purple variety, blooms in the month of May, and, after growing, brighter colored varieties in early June or July. The columbine, like many other perennials, starts readily from seed, flowering the second year.

Shipments Of Grain

"Railway companies operating in Alberta have shipped a total of 152,615,776 bushels of wheat between September 1 of last year, and May 31 of this year, being the 1923-24 crop shipping season.

In addition to this the railways report a total of 11,196,599 bushels of wheat in store in line elevators. This makes a total marketed of 163,812,675 bushels of wheat, but from this must be deducted about 20,000,000 bushels to allow for the quantity received from points in Saskatchewan, which are included in Alberta division of the C.P.R. and to allow also for duplication in handling of grain coming off branch lines to main transcontinental lines.

Casey—"Tis too stout entirely you're gettin', Ellen. Why don't ye die?" Mrs. Casey—"I'd like to, Diny, but I can't convince me conscience that diein' isn't wiffully interferin' with the ways of Providence.

Could Produce Market For Canadian Cattle

Pool System Would Secure Sales In Europe Says P. W. T. Ross

The Canadian farmer has a reputation in Europe second to none as a beef grower. He does not need more education, as is so frequently stated. What he needs is a market. The quality of Canadian cattle is fully 50 per cent better now than it was three years ago."

This was the declaration of P. W. T. Ross, of Toronto, in an interview in the Ottawa Citizen the other day.

Mr. Ross was for several years in the cattle business in France. At the cessation of hostilities he was attached to the commission general of Canada in France.

After outlining the situation and the reason for the unfavorable conditions, Mr. Ross justified his criticism by suggesting a remedy.

"I am confident of being able to produce what does not now exist," he said, "and that is a good market in Europe for beef springer cows, thin cows, bulls and dairy cows." This is only possible by acting directly in conjunction with the farmers' co-operative and by giving them the maximum return that the markets will allow."

In order to make this scheme feasible, Mr. Ross considered that the farmers should form pools for their co-operation with the Provincial Government. This would be necessary in order to ensure that shipments would be continuous, this condition being essential in order to secure space on the steamboats.

Mr. Ross suggests starting on the basis of a yearly shipment of 10,000 head of cattle. He would establish headquarters in France for the handling of the beasts and would sell them from pasture through the large local markets such as those at Rheims, Strasbourg, Metz, Nancy, Lyons, Rouen and similar cities. The overhead expense he estimates at \$15,000 a year for salaries and administration.

Record Of Performance Applications

Dominion Livestock Branch In Position To Give Benefit of Service

A few weeks ago reference was made to the Western Press to the fact that owing to lack of a sufficient number of inspectors to keep pace with the expansion of the work, the Dominion Livestock Branch had been forced to discontinue the acceptance of Record of Performance applications made by various breed associations, council has since authorized an increase in inspection staff with the result that the branch is again in a position to give the benefit of this service to all breeders who comply with the rules. Applications received during May and June, which would otherwise have been refused, have been included in the lists.

Lady Byng a Naturalist

Has Widespread Knowledge of Canadian Flowers and Trees

It will be of interest to lovers of flowers in Canada to know that Lady Byng of Vimy, among her many interests, is a naturalist of no mean ability, and it is an open question if there are any native-born Canadians who can boast of a wider knowledge of Canadian wild flowers, trees and ferns.

She has a "Canadian" garden of wild flowers at her country home in Essex, England, and her collection is very considerable; notwithstanding the fact she is searching for other rare plants and now has on her list some 93 varieties which she has recently ordered from Canada. To make the collection complete, however, it will probably take more than a year.

Victim Of Assassin's Bullet



ZAGHLI PASHA
Premier of Egypt, who was shot and wounded by an unknown assailant when about to leave Cairo recently.

Rapidity With Which Industry Is Crowding Back The Northern Frontier Of Canada

The rapidity with which industry is commercially feasible. Railway extension to the areas is proposed. In the Athabasca and Temiskaming districts colonization is being actively promoted by the Provincial Government.

On the northwestern coast of Nova Scotia the coal fields are reported as about to be developed on an intensive scale. A company has recently been incorporated for that purpose.

The northern limits of Canada are rapidly moving back, and agriculture and industry are following closely the new developments. What was once looked upon as but a blank on the map may be expected, within a reasonable length of time, to yield its tributary, not only in tons but in many and varied mineral, forest and power developments, to the sum total of the value of the natural resources of Canada.

China Needs Our Wheat

Growing Importance of Orient As a Market For Canadian Wheat

The growing importance of China as a market for wheat from the United States and Canada is described by W. McEvilly, a former Minneapolis miller, who for 20 years has been an adviser to one of the large native milling companies of China. There are now 23 modern flour milling companies in Shanghai alone, Mr. McEvilly said, and they prefer to use wheat from the States and from Canada to their own native product for the reason that the latter is so poorly handled enroute to the mills that it is not satisfactory. Much Canadian hard wheat is used by the Shanghai mill.

From January 1 to July 3 this year the cattle shipped to England numbered 35,520 compared with 31,694 during the same period last year, an increase of 4,126. The sales of cattle at the principal stockyards of the country this year total 348,762 compared with 317,068 last year, 146,422 calves against 119,998, 638,026 hogs against 520,708, and 75,237 sheep against 92,089.

Life Of Seed Varies

Seeds of the Willow and Poplar Are Very Short Lived

Swindling in seeds has caused disastrous action in Great Britain, and gave rise to the inauguration of the Seed Adulteration Act. Even that, however, does not entirely eliminate the sale of old and dirty seed. Most seeds are "dirty" when harvested—that is, they contain a considerable percentage of weed seed, and all the great seed houses possess elaborate and costly machinery for cleaning. Every seed has to be carefully cleaned. If this is not done the result will be a crop of all kinds of pernicious weeds in the clover field. Some weed seeds, such as those of the dodder, are so tiny that it is almost impossible to detect them except under a strong magnifying glass. Seeds vary in their powers of retarding life. While those of peas and beans will retain vitality for many years, others, such as those of the parsnip are useless if kept over one season. Seeds of the willow and the poplar are so short-lived that unless they stand at once in a moist place they die in a few days.

Trade With United States

Canada's trade with the United States is increasing. During the twelve months ended May, Canadian exports to the United States were \$428,984,421, an increase of forty millions over the previous year; imports from the United States were \$582,764,800, an increase of nearly fourteen millions over the previous year.

The ultimate capacity of the plant is expected to be 420,000 horsepower. The dam being erected will be 100 feet high and 7,700 feet long.

In the northwestern portion of the province, in the Rouyn district, active prospecting and exploratory work is being carried on, with the expectation that development of the mineral resources of that district will be com-

pleted in a short time. The explorer brought back from the wilds of the Chinese province some 1,700 specimens and more than 60,000 plants. He also came into possession of books used by the Naishi, or Moso, priests, containing ancient writing in picture form. The books also antedate Buddhism in China and Tibet and include a story of a great flood.

Favorable Trade Balance

Canada has a favorable trade balance of nearly \$200,000,000 for the twelve months ended May 31. During that period Canadian products exported were worth \$1,069,715,880. Imports totalled \$872,367,752. Exports increased by \$10,000,000 over 1922 and imports increased by \$22,000,000. The chief increase in exports was in agricultural products and wool and paper.

Theory Worked Too Well

To test the theory that "any bright criminal could prove himself insane and thus escape punishment for his crimes," Des Moines, Iowa, newspaper reporter played the part of the insane man, was officially adjudged insane by the sanity commission, which remanded him to the state hospital at Clarinda, all in such fine order that the young reporter had difficulty in extricating himself.

School Inspector.—Now, children, if I wanted to become a joiner, what would I require that at present I haven't got?"

Smart Pupil.—A character, sir.

Preacher (at the re-union meeting).—"I have only one regret—I miss so many of the old faces I used to shake hands with."

A broad mind isn't necessarily deep.



Members of Canadian Bar Association enroute to Europe

From left to right: Hon. Judge Leask, North Bay; Hon. Mr. Justice Duclos, Montreal; Captain Turnbull, of C.P.S.S. Montlaurier; Hon. Mr. Justice Campbell Lane, Montreal; Pierre Leduc K.C., Montreal, and R.G. De Lorimier, K.C., treasurer of the Quebec Board of the Canadian Bar Association.

IRMA TIMES

The Alberta Oil Gazette
Irma, Alberta, Canada

An independent newspaper published every Friday
at Irma, Alberta, Canada, by The Times publishers.
H. G. THUNELL, Publisher H. W. LOVE, Editor

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27C PER LB. BY THE PIECE.

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We have a large stock of the best grades of fir and spruce to choose from. We have a large shed that keeps all our finish siding and flooring dry and in first class shape until you are ready to use it. If you should need something that you do not ordinarily find we shall be glad to show you how quickly we can get it for you. The Farmers Mutual will give you real service.

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P. J. HARDY, Manager, Irma, Alberta

WHAT A COLLEGE EDUCATION IS WORTH

Dean Holmes, of the Pennsylvania state college, after spending months gathering statistics and reducing them to orderly form, has discovered that the money value of four years at college is \$20,000, or a financial return of \$5,000 for every year so spent. Dean Holmes' investigations reveal the fact, which at first seems a little disconcerting to the advocates of university training, that the average earnings of a bachelor of arts amount to \$1,187 a year, not quite \$35 a week. But the situation brightens for the colleges when we learn that the average earnings of the non-college man are only \$518—not \$10 a week. The difference between these two sums is \$669, and since the average man lives 30 years after leaving college his financial reward for four years of more or less arduous undergraduate toil is evidently something more than \$20,000.—World's Work.

OUR YESTERDAYS

Time knows but one movement—eternally forward. No power of God or man can turn time backwards or stop it and give us another chance to see out yesterdays.

Our yesterdays are as gone as last summer's flowers. Unlike the flowers, they have no seed, no roots, no means of reproduction that they or their kind may return to us. Our yesterdays are gone—gone forever and it is useless to stand at their grave and lament, and wish them back. They are gone with their opportunities, their hopes, their despair, their good or their evil. But the fruit of these opportunities, the fulfilment of those hopes, the ache of that despair, and the good or evil of our yesterdays may live on and on because the power of these things died not with them.

If we squandered our yesterdays, we will some day face the record with regret. If the life to come is progressive as is the life here, we will lament that our yesterdays were put to no noble purpose. Whether or not there will be a hell when we pass to where we shall know as we are known, we will experience that same despair over our wasted yesterdays that we often feel now when we long for schooldays that are forever gone.

Each succeeding year should find us advancing. If not we are practically wasting the time that has been allotted to us. If nothing else we should be able to say like Longfellow: "Something accomplished, something done to earn a night's repose."

WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

How does it happen that words of encouragement are so seldom spoken, and that so few people appreciate the value of their use in everyday life? Critics and knockers are always numerous, one meets them on every street corner. They are as plentiful as thorns on a rose bush, and as agreeable to come into contact with. To inflict wounds and bruises seems to be their favorite occupation. They always take a keen delight in pointing out typographical errors in the paper, and to call the attention of the audience to a false tone in the singing of the church choir or a grammatical error in the discourse of the pastor. The errorless columns of the paper, the sweet harmonious strains of the singing and the beautiful, well said truths of the speaker seem never to attract the attention of some people nor merit a comment from them.

Words of encouragement and praise, if spoken in sincerity and with wise discrimination are like jewels of inestimable value. An employer once praised one of his workmen for a piece of work well done. A friend of his who heard the remark said: "Be careful how you hand out your praise, you are apt to make that fellow proud and insolent." "No danger," replied the employer, "this is the surest way of getting the very best out of those who serve in a satisfactory manner."

There is much sound wisdom in that reply. An ounce of encouragement will often bring better returns than a pound of criticism. Many a boy, who might have been a success in life, had a word of praise and encouragement been spoken to him at an opportune time, has lost courage and grown careless in the performance of his tasks, for no other reason than that his best efforts were often criticised and his ambitions misconstrued.

The fact is, we are prone to lavish too much praise upon people after they are dead, and too little while they are still living. Many kind words, are often spoken of departed friends at their grave or chiseled on their tombstone, which, had they been spoken while these friends were still living might have added much to their happiness and comfort.

IT'S YOUR CHUM

The home paper is your chum, your pal, and your intimate friend; the city daily is your casual acquaintance; the magazine is your occasional visitor. And when it comes to advise, we trust a chum and intimate friend first. Don't you?

You may not know it, but the small paper not only delivers more friendly and intimate home-influence than a paper of larger circulation, but it is trusted far more widely than the city daily produced by men so far away that they cannot possibly be in touch with your community.

There is advice to remember when you want to sell something—offer it to those who read the home-town paper. They have long ago learned that they can believe what they see in its columns. It is not so full of advertising, either, that your message will be buried, as often happens to advertisers in the daily. If you have not learned the truth about advertising in your home-town paper, then you have not learned all you ought to know about successful merchandising.—The Houston (Miss.) Times-Post.

THE IRMA TIMES
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Train No. 1 stops only to let off or

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pick up passengers from Jasper or

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GOVERNMENT LIQUOR CONTROL
ACT OF ALBERTA.

APPLICATION FOR

BEER LICENSE

Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned intends applying to the Alberta Liquor Control Board for a License to sell Beer by the glass, or open bottle, for consumption in conformity with the provisions of the Government Liquor Control Act of Alberta, and regulations made thereunder, with respect to the following premises:

The Edmonds Hotel, located on Lots 37 and 38, Blk No. 8, Plan No. 1560, North side of Second Avenue, in the Village of Irma, Province of Alberta.

Dated at Irma, Alberta, this 8th

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CHARLES OLSON, Applicant

OIL DRILLING.

Company with complete Standard
Drilling rig and well located lease in
Irma-Fabyan field wants drilling done
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—Apply Box 6, Irma Times, 10-15c

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Will be at Irma on Friday,
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At Edgerton Thursday.

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Co. Author of "Get Your Man," "Glory Rides the Range," Etc.
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(Continued)

The film of mystery brought into the O'Malley's mind by his own knowledge of Eskimo strangling had been intensified into a shroud by his study of the exhibits he had secured. Yet, speculate as he would, there was no secret to be found in the case that was not far more mysterious than that of the native's guilt. He was at loss how to proceed until he had questioned the man for whom the warrant had been issued.

Early the next morning at the post, one outstanding fact came to mind: No Eskimo ever held a peit, after his woman had cured it, longer than it took to get to the handiest trade. It was natural, and natural and reason that two for one's worth many times their weight in gold, would remain in the hands of a ne'er-do-well like Avis so long after they were marketable. How, then, had the native come by them?

Under ordinary circumstances—rather, under the amity of suffer-isolation-together which had existed prior to the Armistice—such a secret would have been safe with Harry Karpnick with his problem. At least, the factor could have given him an expert's opinion as to when the skins had become pests to virtue and to the pocket.

But a fresh rapprochement between the two—unintentionally caused by the fair addition to the limited population of Armistice. It wasn't an open one, so far, but both knew that it existed and bridging it was the last thought of the factor. He had a special appeal to the favor of Moira O'Malley. Anyone who knew the man, could have read the sergeant's interest in his countenance. Considering the number of takers of the trade, his face had been clean shaved from the morning after La Mart's departure. The trader, on his part, showed his enthusiasm for the factor by confessing his secret to the factor's secret.

The unfortunate brother had been laid away upon the higher knoll near the campsite, a simple service conducted by Harry Karpnick. The shroud had been held over his bier with a courage that commanded all their admiration. No hint of the real cause of Oliver's death had reached the factor, but he had learned that the man had been a frequent visitor to the factor's house for the favor of Moira O'Malley. Anyone who knew the man, could have read the sergeant's interest in his countenance. Considering the number of takers of the trade, his face had been clean shaved from the morning after La Mart's departure. The trader, on his part, showed his enthusiasm for the factor's secret.

"So this is what you meant by a sour-dough?" observed Mrs. Morris, her voice belying her enthusiasm over the secret. "I relieved you of not packing a gun, Sergeant Scarlet."

"Not even side arms," he said, releasing his whimsical smile. "I'm the only one that would—fluttering Put your traps in the tent, all of you and I'll put you to work."

For the first time they noticed the stage-setting he had created for his social how. Every seat of honor was removed from the rear covered with reindeer moss, gray, soft and fragrant. Two reserve sleds, padded with out-spread sleeping bags, were evidently intended to seat the guests. The factor had not had time to make a drapery of canvas over the door leading into his own room. About the hearth were scattered pots, pans and dishes of the old fireplace glow-ed in a fire that he had permitted to burn for culinary service.

(To be continued)

their struggles are seldom known, because

Through wilds untrod
These daring spirits roam where there
is Naught but God."

The spell of silence that followed his pronouncement of the Deity was rudely broken by a hammering on the outer door. Sir peremptor was the name of the Sergeant. He came in, foot, crossed the room and flung the door open, only to start back in amazement.

"Aye of the foxes, by all that's holy!" he exclaimed.

Framed in the doorway, his small eyes peering from a strained face, was the wolverine hood of his parkee, the fugitive Eskimo stood alone. In stead of a handlock on his wrists, he held a rifle across his breast.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Hero Fugitive

As the sergeant moved forward intent upon seizing the rifle, the huge, raw-boned Kognomby came into the room with a bound that carried him across the floor. Sir peremptor was the name of the Sergeant. The meal had been served several times before the factor's arrival in the history of the camp. The factor's store of delicacies, even the (inedible plum pudding, intended for the Christmas feast, had been treasured broad.

Seymour could not hope to equal such a spread from police rations, but he was not so outside in his hospitality. O'Malley and Mrs. Morris had every appearance of an atonement of one moment; but, before Seymour could grapple with him the lack of his host's intent was made manifest.

The rifle, the factor was bound to repeat, was not a weapon of war.

He had been occupied part of the day in the kitchen, preparing a simple dough lunch-on. The factor had not accepted for an excellent reason that probably can imagine.

The ribs from Mission House were coming in, and the sergeant had been occupied part of the morning correcting the haphazard housekeeping of quarters. In fact, the factor was not attacked by the knuckles upon the door.

More lovely than ever Moira was to him as she returned a smile to his enthusiastic greetings. She was dressed to-day entirely in white, the first time he had ever seen her in anything but black.

"What a snow bird you are, Moira," he exclaimed, almost forgetting to greet the missus.

"I thank you, Sir. I relieved you of not packing a gun, Sergeant Scarlet."

"Not even side arms," he said, releasing his whimsical smile. "I'm the only one that would—fluttering Put your traps in the tent, all of you and I'll put you to work."

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"So this is what you meant by a sour-dough?" observed Mrs. Morris, in a hushed tone.

"This is the only way to roast meat," he said, "so you dog drop that?" came great command. "Want to 'fonder yourself?"

Morrow, too, recognized the danger of overloading a stomach long dependent on food to hold meat and meat to meat.

"Surely it won't be him eat more later?" asked Moira of Mrs. Morris in a hushed tone.

(To be continued)

Strange Bank Note Custom

Bank of England Never Re-issues One Of Its Notes

British banks have had enough to do with the influence of Italy over since the Lombards came over to England seven centuries ago, and set up a banking house in Lombard Street, which is still the centre of the banking world.

A remarkable feature about Bank of England is the four-pound notes is that the width of the printing is not in English. The phrase referring to the Governor and the Company of the Bank contains the word "Comme," which is the abbreviation for the Italian word "compagnia," meaning "company."

The word "bank" itself has an Italian origin. In the old days the money-changers in Italy counted their money on a table known as a "bank." If one of these men was unable to pay up his table was smashed and he was spoken of as "bankrotto," from which comes the English word "bankrupt."

One strange custom of the Bank of England is never to re-issue one of its notes. This is a note is withdrawn by a customer from one counter in the Bank of England itself and paid in at another, its life work is finished.

A record is kept at the Bank of the history of each note.

Horn-Rimmed Spectacles

British Specialist Says Wearing Them Is An Atrocity

Clement Jeffery, an eminent eye diagnostician, does not like the vogue which is fast gathering ground in London of wearing horn-rimmed spectacles.

"The practice is fast at last was ready and they fell upon it seated tailor-fashion upon the nose." The carbou was so tender, remarked Rev. Mr. Moberly in complimenting the fair spinsters, that you could put your finger through it.

"Don't waste time putting anything through it but your teeth," remarked the factor.

Later, when they had turned to mosey-borders and condoned "cow" provided as a typical desert, Moira expressed regret that Seymour's attractive young comrade was not present to share the feast.

"Have you heard anything from La Mart, Seymour?" asked the missus.

"Not a word."

"Something in his face started the girl. "Has he gone on a secret mission?" she asked. "Are you worried about him?"

The girl now took his head. "He's one of the trah-balls and will tell others to stand by if he's in trouble."

After a moment's silence, he quoth:

"The card that ties the trah-balls has been lashed."

"Then you have to hear!"

No stage presents their joy, no actors

Play their parts;

Genuine



Say "Bayer" - Insist!

For Pain Headache

Neuralgia Rheumatism

Lumbago Colds

Accept only a
Bayer package

Safe which contains proven directions
Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets
Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists
Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in
Canada) of Bayer Manufacture
Mitsubishi of Germany

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

"LITTLE FOXES"

By E. A. Henry, D.D.

Interesting Stories For Young Folks

Published By Permission
Thomas Allen, Publisher

A LIFE DEGREE

(Continued)

You have a chance in church service and Sunday School to show your reverence for the Deity and your love for all that makes you very knightly. An irreverent boy or girl, who does not care, or who makes a mock at holy things, will never get very high in life or if he does, will some day drop like a leaf. If you can't be a knight in the castle, then make "S" stands for self-control, and that means able to use yourself and to use your temper.

When you are sitting on the wagon-seat, you are sitting on the wagon-seat, you are sitting on the wagon-seat and not running between the shafts while something drives you. It means you are the engine in the cab, with your hand on the lever, and if you can't be a knight in the castle, will run away with you and then smash everything!

Out in the Rockies they used to have safety switches on the heavy grades so that if a train got away it would stop immediately. When you are a knight in the castle, you are like gunpowder, girls and boys, we are like gunpowder. We fire off quickly. We have so many nerves and are so high-strung; and if we were not that, we would never do anything.

Self-control is the secret to things and give us all life force, but they have to be held in like a splendid horse kept under bit and bridle.

Out in California is a sheep herd led by a dog, who is a great sheep dog, but a very strong muscle that holds so tight it has to be pried open with a crowbar. When it is all cleaned up it is wondrously beautiful in the colors of green and pink and pale pink.

One day a little child was walking on the beach and stepped on an open shell, when quick as a flash it closed the shell, which cut him. Then he called out in terror, but his mother heard, and the boy swaying and crying, he returned to the sea.

They tell of some fishermen going out to gather Abalone shells. One, a hairy, reached out to pull it off the rock, when quick as a flash it closed the rock so tight it has to be pried open with a crowbar. When it is all cleaned up it is wondrously beautiful in the colors of green and pink and pale pink.

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WRIGLEY'S

after every meal

Cleanses mouth and teeth and aids digestion.

Relieves that over-eaten feeling and acid mouth.

It satisfies the craving for sweets.

Wrigley's is double value in the benefit and pleasure it provides.

Sealed in its Party Package.

WRIGLEY'S NIPS

SUGAR-COATED GUM

R23

The flavor lasts

But these delects are yours now if you will take them. You do not have to work, and if you are really trying for them you never will be plucked. You want them ready and when you can eat them, I don't care much whether you have any other or not. And if you have a lot of them and not these, all the rest will be of very little value.

Master of Arts? That's fine. A Doctor of Law? That's a distinction. A Knight of the Garter? That's a proud honor.

But a kind and courageous girl and boy; a reverent, self-controlled, pure life—that's best of all!

Out where I lived at the Pacific Coast there was a lot of people who belonged to a club of mountain climbers, and everybody had an ambition to climb as high as possible. It was a great boast if one could say he had penetrated far up Mount Robson. To climb a mountain is no easy job. It takes a lot of wind and muscle and perseverance all of which is repaid when you get to the top.

Now, life degrees are peaks to which we climb. Education peak is one, and it is a splendid point to reach. Social peak is another, and it is good to be high up in society and respected by the world.

I think I would rather get to Education peak, where I graduate with a degree in learning than to Social peak, where I get a degree in place and position.

But the highest peak of all is Character peak, and if you ever want to get there and graduate in the things that last forever, then the way runs out through the path of self-control, pure, and upright. There is no better way to be a knight than to be a life graduate in self-control, pure, and upright.

Perhaps there is something even more noble than that. It is the face and eyes of a little child who has never yet learned to sit, and looks up into your face with a look so lovable that you wonder how you could be or be anything mean in its presence.

All knights are said to seek purity. The poet says they swoop.

"Down upon all things bass and dash them dead";

and one of the noblest was said to wear

the white flower of a blameless life."

How can we be that?

By killing bad thoughts that like worms in the timber, eat away the best, and spread rapidly by spores.

If one goes hunting for the wheat, the only way to get rid of it is by destroying the grain.

Keep yourselves pure, girls and boys—in thought, word and deed.

It is the worm of the soul that turns the grain black and spreads rapidly by spores.

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MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

WHEREVER you buy it and whenever you buy it, Magic Baking Powder is always entirely dependable, because it contains no alum or adulterants of any kind.

MADE IN CANADA
E. W. GILLET CO LTD.
TORONTO
WINNIPEG
MONTREAL

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

A New York woman has won \$500 in a petticoat contest for the best radio play.

The attendance at the Empire Exhibition since the opening exceeds 7,500,000.

Sir William Abbot Herdman, one of the best known marine biologists in Great Britain, was found dead in his hotel room in London.

Parliament meets again in January unless something transpires in the recess to prevent it being summoned. Premier King announced.

The British Labor Government has been defeated for the tenth time in the House of Commons, but it has no intention to resign.

Miss Mary Power, who was born at the naval dockyard, Halifax, on July 22, 1887, observed her one hundredth birthday caping, apparently, perfect health and the use of her faculties.

The United States has declined to adhere to the proposed League of Nations treaty providing for mutual guarantees as the basis of world disarmament.

Steps toward more normal relations between France and Russia are foreshadowed in letters exchanged between Premier Herriot, and M. Tchicherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, published at Paris.

The Caproni airplane works, Milan, Italy, are building a new machine equipped with three 200-horse-power motors, intended to have a crushing radius so great that it will be able easily to cross the Atlantic Ocean.

The little principality of Liechtenstein, perched up in the Alps between Austria and Switzerland, is planning to annex itself to the Swiss Republic. Liechtenstein is one of the smallest countries in Europe, being 15 miles long and five miles wide.

Corn causes much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Remover offers a speedy, sure and satisfactory relief.

Alberta's First Corn Show

Dates for Alberta's first corn show have been set for November 13th and 14th, at Medicine Hat. This year about one hundred thousand acres of corn are being grown in Southern Alberta.

ITCHY RASH IN SPOTS-ON HANDS Cannot Put Hands In Water, Cuticura Heals.

"A red rash broke out in spots on my hands, I did not pay much attention to it at first, but later it caused me much itching and burning that I could not put my hands in water. The irritation caused me to scratch the affected parts."

"As soon as I began to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment the trouble began to get better. I continued the treatment and now I am completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. H. W. Day, Hillside Farm, Wesley, Me., Aug. 31, 1923.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin purity; skin conditions of skin health often result in all else failing.

Send for free by Mail Address: Cuticura, P. O. Box 1000, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Cuticura is a registered trade mark. Try our new Shaving Stick.

W. N. U. 1535

A Coming Development

Great Industrial Movement May Be Expected in the Western Provinces

A few weeks ago a report emanated from Edmonton that negotiations were under way for the establishment of a woollen mill at a point some sixty miles from the Alberta capital. Since more recently it has been reported from Winnipeg that work on Manitoba's first sugar-beet factory will be started this fall. There has been a rumor recently that an extensive packing plant is to be established in Saskatoon. The milling industry is already represented in the provinces by a number of important establishments. As time goes on, a great industrial development may be expected to take place in these provinces.

Wisconsin, a state situated not unlike the prairie provinces, supplies a third of all the peas canned in the United States. There is no reason why eventually a large proportion of all the agricultural produce raised in the prairie provinces should not be manufactured or partially manufactured close by the farms on which it is produced. The tremendous distances which separate the farmers on the prairies from the markets in which they now dispose of their produce compels them to bear a heavy loss in freight charges, which would be materially lessened if freight had to be paid only on finished or semi-finished products. The perishability of many kinds of farm produce also precludes the profitable rail lag of this produce at great distances from market—and thus restricts the variety of the produce of a farming district not within easy access to a canning or packing plant. The prairie provinces have shown by their prize winnings at international exhibitions that they can raise a great variety of vegetables in competition with other parts of the continent. Were it possible for the farmers of these provinces to dispose of their vegetables to canneries or sugar factories located strategically through the prairie districts there is no doubt that they would be able to work up a large and profitable business in other oil products than cereals. The broader the basis upon which the prosperity of a country rests, the less danger there is of sudden and disastrous depressions.—Editor Leader.

Fresh Supplies in Demand—Wherever Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been introduced increased supplies are demanded. The question is, where or to go? this electric oil improves its power on the people. No matter in what latitude it may be found its potency is never impaired. It is now in most portable shape in bottles and can be carried without fear of breakage.

English Girl Has Extraordinary Job

Has Charge of Rats kept For Experiment at Cambridge University

The Pied Piper of Hamelin has a feminine rival. She is Miss Ruby Leader, who has charge of 200 rats, kept for experimental purposes at the new biological laboratory at Cambridge University, which has just been formally opened by the Earl of Balour.

"I have been in charge of the rats for the past six months," she said. "I have always been fond of animals and do not see why one should treat rats differently from any others. They are intelligent and amusing creatures."

Miss Leader's duties consist of feeding the rats with a special diet prescribed by the authorities, who are using them for experiments to determine the effects on the system of various vitamins.

She weighs each rat every five days, and keeps a full report of the condition of the 200. Some are fat and some are thin, but they all trolic about happily.

"Many people think that man is an extraordinary gift for a woman," said Miss Leader, "but I think it is much more extraordinary that certain women should have such a ridiculous horror of rats."

Mystery Of Condor May Be Solved

Wreck Found Off Vancouver Coast May Be British Ship

Light on the mystery surrounding the disappearance of the British ship of war Condor, which left Esquimalt, December 2, 1901, with 104 British sailors aboard, and of which no trace has since been found, is believed to have been discovered by W. P. Devan, Federal District Engineer for Alberta, off the sands of Long Beach, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Trace of a British ship which Devan believes may be the lost Condor, have been discovered inland, washed up in the heavy gales of 1901, but it is impossible for him at this time to give detailed particulars.

According to figures compiled by Stuart Muirhead, director of vital statistics, the population of Saskatchewan in 1922 was 785,500.

Wasting Public Money

Governing Bodies Should Have Same Regard For Economy As Individuals

There are at all times many things that cities would like to have or do that they really cannot afford. It is foolish to talk about, and much more foolish to demand, economy unless cities, states and the nation are prepared to follow the rule followed by sensible individuals and do without things that are beyond their means. He who does not govern his life thus is looked on either as a foolish man or a vulgarian. There will or cannot be economy, or anything resembling it, till public officials are as industrious and ingenious in finding ways not to spend money as they are in finding ways to spend it.—Indianapolis News.

Some Things Passengers Forget

Remarkable Collection of Articles in Lost Property Sale

The forgetfulness of cubby travelers is shown by the remarkable collection of lost property left on the Southwestern Railway and sold by auction at Waterloo Station, London.

The items included one ice cream barrow with rubber tires, a small twill bathing tent, two bottles of whisky, 35 bottles of port, 35 bottles of cedar, and a bottle of Invalid wine.

Other lots out of the ordinary were an illustration's stage case, 2 lifebuoys and a life-saving waistcoat, 5 naval officers' tunics, jazz-band outfits, 60 pairs of false teeth, "2 artificial legs, 1 stamp and 1 iron," and 6 pairs of crutches.

New U.S. Submarine

Is Twice As Large As Any Undersea Fighter Ever Built

The submarine V.L. twice as large as any undersea fighter ever previously built for the United States, was launched at the navy yards at Portsmouth, N.H., recently.

The new submarine, designed to accompany a battle fleet at sea in any weather, and at any speed at which the need is capable of making, is the first of a flotilla of nine authorized in congress in 1916. The vessel's armament consists of six 21-inch torpedo tubes, one five-inch 51 caliber rifle, and two Lewis machine guns. It is 341 feet long, has a displacement of 2,164 tons, a surface speed of 12 knots an hour, and speed of nine knots while under water.

THE CAUSE OF SICKNESS

Almost Always Due to Weak and Unbalanced Blood

Arteri, from accident or illness arises from one or two reasons. The mistake that people make is in not realizing that the blood will have the same at the root, namely, the heart.

Either bloodlessness or some other trouble of the nerves will be found to be the reason for almost every ailment.

If you are not healthy from the

cause of anemia, anemia will be the

cause of the heart, poor appetite

and weak digestion, the cause is al-

most always poor blood.

If you have a weak heart, weak

digestion and other nervous trouble

the cause is exhausted nerves.

But run-down

nerves are also a result of poor blood,

so that the two chief causes of illness

are the heart and the nerves.

If your health is poor; if you are

weak, nervous or dyspeptic you should

give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair

trial.

These pills act directly on the

blood and immediately give new

strength to nervous and weak

and woman alike; greatly benefit

through the use of this medicine.

If you are weak or ailing give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and you will be pleased with the beneficial results that will speedily follow.

If your dealer does not keep them

you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Prince Has Many Titles

The Prince of Wales, now 50 years of age, having been born at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on June 23, 1894, has for his full name and titles His Royal Highness Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Prince and Great Steward of Scotland, K. G.

Suggests Holding Exhibition Next Year

"This is the sixth or seventh trip I have made to Wembly, but I have not made much headway at seeing it. I am saving this in order to back up the suggestion that the exhibition be opened again next year." Thus spoke the Prince of Wales in an address to have been discovered by W. P. Devan, Federal District Engineer for Alberta, off the sands of Long Beach, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

Trace of a British ship which Devan believes may be the lost Condor, have been discovered inland, washed up in the heavy gales of 1901, but it is impossible for him at this time to give detailed particulars.

According to figures compiled by Stuart Muirhead, director of vital statistics, the population of Saskatchewan in 1922 was 785,500.

Minard's Liniment for Rheumatism



The most effective beauty treatment known

—is this simple method. Millions now employ it to keep youthful loveliness

The simple, correct way

You cannot find a more effective beauty treatment. Because Palmolive Soap is blended of rare palm and olive oils—famous for mild but thorough cleansing qualities since the days of Cleopatra. And it is inexpensive.

Just be sure it is Palmolive—that you get Note and remember for Palmolive is never sold unwrapped. All dealers have it. In one week you will see most encouraging results!

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

Winnipeg Toronto Montreal

Palm and olive oils
—nothing else—Give
nature's green color
to Palmolive Soap.

MADE IN CANADA

2407.

Conquer Rockies With Ease

Gigantic Electric Locomotive Has Come Through Severe Test

The electrification of railroads is one of the developments in transportation which may not be so very far in the future: At all events American railroads are taking some steps in that direction, and there recently has been sent on an exhibition tour the gigantic electric locomotive which has been built by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. Its size and its power have literally, it is said, opened the eyes of a multitude in the eastern and middle Atlantic states. After going through Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, parts of Pennsylvania and New York, "the conqueror of the Rockies" is on the homeward stretch passing through New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

It is so large that it could not clear the tunnels on the New York Central Hudson River line, and it could not be taken into New York City or New England because of bridge and tunnel clearances. The locomotive is 76 feet long, has 25 wheels, mounted on 11 axles, and is driven by 12 motors. It can haul a heavy steel passenger train of 12 cars at the rate of 65 miles an hour, and it conquers the stiff grades of the Rocky and Cascade mountains with ease. Zero weather and winter blizzards cause little if any trouble.

"Our electrification has been tested by the worst winter in the memory of modern railroads in North America." There were times last winter when every steam locomotive was frozen, but the electric locomotive went right along. "Electrification has in every way exceeded our expectations."

Proof of the economy of electrification in every direction is overwhelming. It is expected the first step in Canada toward substituting electricity for steam on a large scale will be taken by the C.P.R. in its mountain section.

The experience of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in corresponding territories in the United States seems to have dispelled all doubts. From the Toronto Globe.

A First Step

Statesmen who are protesting against the printing of a menu in French might start with the elimination of the word "menu"—Washington Star.

WHEN ATTACKED BY DYSENTERY You Should Take

Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY

And You Will Get PROMPT RELIEF

When you ask for "Dr. Fowler's" be sure you get what you ask for, as some of these cheap, no-name, no-reputation preparations may prove dangerous to your health.

Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Minard's Liniment Heals Cuts

But beware of harsh cleansing methods. They injure skin.

Wash thoroughly with Palmolive Soap—each night before retiring. Rub the creamy, foamy lather well into the tiny pores. Rinse — and repeat the washing. Then rinse again.

Then—if skin is dry—apply a little cold cream. That will help.

Cleanse the skin regularly, authorities say, to keep your complexion lovely, radiant, youthful.

Regularly, do this

Cleanse the skin regularly, authorities say, to keep your complexion lovely, radiant, youthful.

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GLOBE DRILLING

Co. Ltd.

Edmonton, Alta.
DOMINION CHARTER No. 77567

Developing 6000 Acres
in Irma, Wainwright, Pigeon Lake Fields.

No. 1 Well Drilling at 2000 ft. (Geologically) and Producing One Million Feet of Wet Gas.

Examine the construction, Directorate etc., of the
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GLOBE DRILLING COMPANY, Limited.
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Gentlemen:

Without obligation on my part, please send me folders and full information of the Wainwright-Fabyan Oil Field.

Name

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Our Drill Is Now Going Down

We have a few Shares to
offer at par \$1.00 each

Only Forty Thousand Shares
being sold for our First
Well.

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Non-Personal Liability

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W. Ross Alger
Corporation Ltd.
FISCAL AGENTS
WESTERN CONSOLIDATED OILS LTD.

We have listings of very desirable leases
in the Wainwright-Irma Field.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

606-608 McLeod Bldg.

Edmonton,

Alberta

NEW FARM INVENTIONS
FOR ALBERTA

Patents on two inventions which promise to advance the agricultural industry in Alberta a long step forward, have recently been secured by the Alberta Department of Agriculture through the efforts of Hon. Geo. Headley, Minister of Agriculture.

One of the inventions, created by three farmers resident in the Sedgewick district, is a new ensilage cutter which is designed to eliminate much of the labor entailed in harvesting heavy ensilage crops. The invention is a machine drawn by three horses which not only cuts the crop but also cuts up the ensilage and dumps it into a wagon travelling alongside. Those who have handled heavy crops of sunflowers will realize what a boon such a machine would prove to be. Some time ago Mr. Headley took the invention up, and has had a machine manufactured for test purposes. He has also secured the patent rights on it for the three western provinces. During the next few weeks tests of the machine are to be carried out at Lethbridge, High River, Strathmore, Olds, Lacombe and Edmonton. The machine is at present at the experimental farm at Lethbridge, where it will remain for some days then move to High River, and will be at Strathmore the week following. Farmers are urged to attend demonstrations of the machine if possible. It is the purpose of the Department, if the demonstrations are satisfactory to have the machine manufactured and made obtainable to the farmers of the west at cost. It is believed such a machine would be of an immense stimulus to the dairy industry, making it much easier to put up a feed crop for winter months.

The other invention with which the Department is concerned is that of a machine placed on grain separators designed to clean wheat of all weed seeds without interfering with existing cleaning apparatus on the separator. The experiment with this attachment has been in the hands of W. J. Stephens, Field Crops Commissioner, and has been brought to such a satisfactory stage that several are being manufactured for tests this fall. The machine is designed with the ultimate purpose of freeing the province of the weed menace with the eventual saving of millions of dollars and also have the effect of freeing for use in feeding, the screenings which can only now be used under strict regulations because of their weed dangers. Mr. Headley's chief hope in connection with this invention is that it will make it possible to deal with weed seeds in grain one and for all on the very farm on which they are produced, so that there will be no need of seeds traveling about in the grain after it leaves the farm.

GREATER PROFITS

FROM CLEAN SEED

The quality of the seed grain produced now in Alberta under varied conditions, according to the tenth crop report issued by Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, on Saturday, August 30th. In southern portions of the province the cutting is from 15 to 25 per cent completed, while in the central and northern districts harvesting operations have just commenced, and will not be general for a fortnight. In the southern areas late rains have improved the grain crops somewhat, and warm weather has aided the filling process to such an extent that yields in some districts will be larger than at first anticipated. Notwithstanding the late rains, however, there is a very large area in south-eastern Alberta where the yields will be extremely light, and where much of grain there is will be cut with headers. This process is now going on, and has been somewhat hampered in many districts by a heavy growth of weeds which has developed as a result of the late rains.

In the central and northern districts heavy rains in the past week or two have somewhat retarded the ripening process, and harvesting will consequently be delayed another week or two. In these districts the warm weather needed has not materialized to the extent which might have been desired. Nevertheless, with a short period of warm weather and absence of damage from frost, these areas will yield some very satisfactory crops of grain.

One very satisfactory feature of the situation during the past few weeks has been the fact that the weather has been ideal for the process of filling, and the indications are that the grain harvested will be of a very good sample. The heads are showing a good, plump condition.

Thus far there has been no damage from frost, and very little damage from any other cause in any part of the province save from that of drought.

The recent rains have been of great benefit to the later maturing crops such as oats and barley, and to the feed crops. Even in the southern districts where the grain crop is light, there will now be sufficient feed of a

PATCHES OF SOW THISTLE SEED IN CENTRAL ALBERTA

Is Worst Noxious Weed Farmers Have To Contend With.
Farms in Some Parts of Country Have to be Abandoned. Increase of Weed Means Smaller Grain Crops and Fewer Hogs and Cattle. Start in Now to Kill it.

Is the Worst Noxious Weed Farmers Have to Contend With. Some Parts of the Country Have to be Abandoned. Increase of Weed Means Smaller Grain Crops and Fewer Hogs and Cattle. Start in Now to Kill it.

fodder or any other known purpose.

As a result of neglect: In Minnesota, the Dakotas, and Manitoba, there are large tracts in which once productive land has been made absolutely valueless because it would cost more to get rid of the sow thistle than the cleaned land would be worth. It is literally true that where sow thistles move onto a farm one of two things happens: The farmer kills it outright, or eventually moves off. Alberta has more productive soil than the long cropped areas from which the nuisance was imported and where it has played such havoc. If given opportunity the weed will thrive here ever more luxuriantly and disastrously than it did there. It has already established seed patches from which the whole of central Alberta can be infected in five years. Unless it is checked in ten years the history of the abandoned farms in Manitoba and the neighboring states will be repeated in this district.

The seriousness of that ought to get all parties concerned, and this is a case in which everyone who has a permanent stake—direct or indirect—in the success of agriculture in this part of the west is involved. An increasing crop of sow thistle means, a smaller crop of wheat and other grains, fewer hogs and cattle for the local packing plants, and less business for merchants of the towns and cities. As yet nothing like a definite and aggressive campaign for the eradication of this pest has been attempted. It is high time for action in that direction. It will not do to hope that it will be kept down by the methods employed to fight noxious weeds generally. The sow thistle will persist and spread under that kind of treatment. It will have to be singled out for particular and unceasing attention. If the fight is to be successful there will have to be co-operative action by the municipalities, urban and rural, by the provincial department of agriculture, and by the individual farmer and the citizen who cultivates a garden. Nothing less than that can save this section of Alberta from the fate that has overtaken parts of the continent whence the weed came. And the time to start action is now!

Where a seed of the sow thistle is dropped, there it grows, seemingly regardless of the kind of soil. The plant produces seeds which are carried by the winds to great distances. It also grows new plants from the roots. Its eradication is thus a matter of extreme difficulty. Merely cutting it year after year accomplishes nothing, for a new crop springs up from the roots. The roots drive deeply into the soil and cannot be got rid of by plowing, unless it be a long continued course of intensive cultivation. In fact how to get rid of the weed is as yet an unsolved problem, save by methods too costly to be practicable. Where the sow thistle grows, other crops cannot grow. It tends to occupy the soil completely, as well as to spread. It is even claimed that it seems to poison the land and thus prevent other plants growing. In any event, if allowed to develop it so thoroughly that there is no room for other plants. The thistle is useless for

HARVESTING WILL BE DELAYED FORTNIGHT

Harvesting of wheat crop is proceeding now in Alberta under varied conditions, according to the tenth crop report issued by Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, on Saturday, August 30th. In southern portions of the province the cutting is from 15 to 25 per cent completed, while in the central and northern districts harvesting operations have just commenced, and will not be general for a fortnight. In the southern areas late rains have improved the grain crops somewhat, and warm weather has aided the filling process to such an extent that yields in some districts will be larger than at first anticipated. Notwithstanding the late rains, however, there is a very large area in south-eastern Alberta where the yields will be extremely light, and where much of grain there is will be cut with headers. This process is now going on, and has been somewhat hampered in many districts by a heavy growth of weeds which has developed as a result of the late rains.

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One very satisfactory feature of the situation during the past few weeks has been the fact that the weather has been ideal for the process of filling, and the indications are that the grain harvested will be of a very good sample. The heads are showing a good, plump condition.

Thus far there has been no damage from frost, and very little damage from any other cause in any part of the province save from that of drought.

The recent rains have been of great benefit to the later maturing crops such as oats and barley, and to the feed crops. Even in the southern districts where the grain crop is light, there will now be sufficient feed of a

kind to carry many farmers through the winter season. Grass has improved in growth, the oats and barley crops are filling satisfactorily, and other feed crops promise well. The corn crops in southern districts, of which there is an acreage this year double that of last year, will be very satisfactory for fodder, although early conditions were not such as to bring much of this crop to maturity. The second cutting of alfalfa is about completed, and has yielded fairly heavily.

The labor situation is being handled effectively by the provincial labor bureaus, in cooperation with U. F. A. and other organizations.

RUDE RURAL RHYMES

Dailies and Weeklies
I read each day the daily press, but oftentimes it is a mess. I do despise the useless daily, which with red type is lit up gaily but gives' us only sins and scandals, wild acts of murderers and vandals. If what they serve for our inspection were of our life a true cross section, I'd think the earth was on the skids and sliding down toward Satan's grids, that Eve's fair daughters all were scum, and all of Adam's sons by guncs were mad with dope and soaked in rum. But in my daily walks I find most folks are patient, true and kind. They do an honest daily stint and seldom find themselves in print, for if they're short in wicked capers, they are no asset to the papers. O, I am glad these wholesome rhymes are published in the Billings Times, that I may air my half baked views within the weekly Homeburg News. Jones builds a barn and builds it good, then paints it red—I knew he would. A simple rural tale, and yet, when printed in the last Gazette, that item brings to you and me some visions others cannot see, of red barns where we used to play and jump from big beams to the hay, which rose both in springy swells and filled the air with pleasant smells. The country weeklies now and then print common facts for common men, the old, old facts of death and birth, of love and life upon the earth; but in a lot of city journals, too many shucks come with the kernels.

—Bob Adams